Amusements Co-Night.

CASINO-8-"Prince Methusalem."
PALT'S THEATRE-8-"Dollars and Sence."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"Facts; or, His Little
Hatchet."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-"Monev."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-9:30-" The Rajah."
NIBLO'S GRADEN.-8-"Excelsior."
OPERA HOUSE-8-Birch's Minstrels.
STANDARD THEATRE-8-"The Merry Duchess."
STAN IMPATER-8-"Francesce da Rimmi." STAR THEATRE—8—" Francesca da Rimini." FHEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Mulligan Guard Picnic." THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—8—"49."
UNION SOFARE THEATRE—8—"Pink Dominos."
WALLACKS THEATRE—S—"Masks and Faces." 14TH-ST. THEATRE-S-"Fedora." 23D-ST. THEATRE-S-"Jane Eyre."

Buder to Advertisements.

	Page Col. t	Page Col.
Amonsements, Annoncements, Banking Houses, Banking Houses, Bushices Chances, Bushices Chances, Roard and Rooms, Roard and Rooms, Divident Notices, Bushices, Bushices, Bushices, Bushices, Excursions, Financial, Furniture Licip Wanted, Bushices, Hotelan, Hotelan, Hotels,	6 Marriages & Desi 7 Missellaneous 7 New Publications 7 New Publications 7 Ocean Steamers 7 Proposals 7 New Auction 7 New Auction 8 Steambast & R. 8 Steambast & R. 7 Steambast & R. 8 Steambast & R. 9 Steambast & R.	7 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

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THE TRIBUNE,

New York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The King and Queen of Soain were chaered vesterday by crowds in Madrid. D'Donnell has directed the disbursement of \$1,500 raised by subscription in New-York, = == A cos alition Cabinet has been formed in Servia. = = A proposition to exhame the remains of Shakespeare has been defeated by the Council of Stratford-upon-Avon. - The Pope is reported to be seriously ill.

Domestic -The loss by the burning of the Pitts burg Exposition Building and contents is estimated at \$1,000,000. == The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened in Philadelphia, ==== The Lumber Manufacturers Association decided to curtail the cutting of lumber. Edward M. Graves has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Connecticut, : Hinda Rose beat the three-year-old record at Charter Oak Park, trotting a mile in 2:20.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -Burglars broke into house at Netherwood, N. J., on Tuesday night; they were shot at by the occupant and set the house on fire. = : Monsiguer Capel lectured in Brocklyn last evening on "Converters and Conversion. Mayor Low announced that he would accept a renomination as a citizens' candidate. - The sale of seats for the Irving performances was large. The Bridge cars ran smoothly all day. Two meetings of newsdealers were held. - The Ancient and Honorable Artillery paraded. - The American Institute Fair was opened. - The trial of Chisholm for murdering his wife was begun in Newark, = == The Metropolitans beat the Providence gine at baseball, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.46 cents. Stocks were active and declining and closed

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 50°, average, 56°.

Unless the dispatches are greatly exaggerated the health of the United States is seriously threatened from the direction of Mexico. Yellow fever is reported to be prevailing at many points in that Republic, and to be slowly making its way toward the Rio Grande. Cool weather is already upon us, and there is, of course, no danger to be apprehended in the North this year; but if the disease should get a firm foothold in the Southwestern States and Territories this fall, it might make serious brouble for us next summer. The officers of the Marine Hospital Service have taken a wise course in placing sanitary inspectors at Yuma and Bremen; but it is a question if two are enough. Every exposed point along the Mexican boundary line should be carefully guarded

Pittsburg has met with a severe loss in the burning of her Exhibition Buildings and their contents. The actual value of the property destroyed will hardly fall short of a million; but that is not the worst of it. Some of the exhibits possessed historical worth, and they cannot be replaced. We have so few really interesting relics in this country that we can ill afford to spare any. Moreover, the great fairs which have been held in these buildings | tendencies of their party are directly contrary from year to year have done much to encourage the development of all kinds of industry refuse to act without disclosing aims which

States, by distributing valuable scientific ideas among the thousands who visited the halls every year. This educational work is now interrupted. We hope, however, that the people of Pittsburg realize what an excellent influence the Exposition Society has exerted, and that they will lose no time in replacing the build-

ings. In his lecture on "Converters and Conversions" in Brooklyn last evening, Monsignor Capel, with shrewdness and good taste, refrained from noticing the recent attacks made upon him in certain Prostestant pulpits not far from where he was speaking. He did, indeed, refer to "aspersions" on his character; but he was striking at higher game than the Rev. Dr. Fulton-at the author of "Lothair." The lecture throughout was interesting, and the report of it which we print on another page will be read with attention. In some passages, however, Monsigner Capel seems to be in danger of drawing fire from his own ranks. His interpretation of the suggestion "to be all things to all men" would hardly be approved by strict Roman Catholics in this or any other country.

It will not do to say that all kinds of crime go undetected in Connecticut, despite certain unpleasant incidents which have occurred of late in that State. An account of some clever detective work under the direction of Inspector Newcome, of the Post Office Department, will be found elsewhere in this paper. The result of it all is that a gang of thieves who have been persistently robbing the post offices in some of the smaller towns around Bridgeport for a long time has finally been captured. The work was done, too, by following up slender clews-as slender, for fustance, as any discovered in connection with the Rose Ambler murder. The success of these detectives seems to have been due chiefly to the fact that in this case they were really after the thieves and were not merely seeking notoriety.

Two moves in the game which the Emperor of Austria is playing to strengthen his Empire and extend his influence in the East are noted in the dispatches this morning. The Hapsburg ruler perceives the prime necessity of retaining his hold on his Slav subjects, and an official step has been taken therefore with a view of placating the angry Croats, who have lately been much disturbed by the publication of official notices in the lauguage of their hated local rulers, the Magyars. Herr Tisza, the Prime Minister, moved yesterday in the Hungarian Diet that the notices bereafter should be in the Croatian tongue. Moreover, in Servian affairs, the friends of Austria have apparently been able to discount in a measure the effects of the recent political reverses DAILY, with Sunday, six months. 425 the effects of the recent political reverses which they have sustained. The defeated DAILY, with or without Sunday, per month. 75 Conservative Cabinet has resigned; but the new Ministry which has been formed is not Liberal. It is a coalition affair, with a Conservative as Prime Minister. Every slight advantage counts in the game which is playing in Southeastern Europe.

A PROBLEM FOR DEMOCRATS.

Already some Democrats begin to rejoice inwardly that their party is not likely to elect the next President. When its success seemed probable, the party quickly made such an exhibition of itself as to alarm its most thoughtful and patriotic members. Before the election comes a great many of its members will secretly congratulate themselves that it cannot prevail. This is nothing new nor strange. To get into such a shape that sensible Democrats want it beaten is the habit of that party. When it pronounced the war a failure in 1864, it drove thousands of loyal men to vote for Mr. Lincoln. When it resisted reconstruction and proposed to pay bonds with depreciated greenbacks in 1868, its best men felt that its success would be a national calamity and disgrace. So it has gone on, again and again, professing to reform when far from power, but, as soon as its success seemed probable, manifesting purposes and tendencies which it best members could not but regard as dangerons. The question of public interest is whether these Democrats are going to behave once more just as they have done so many Gines already. When they find that Democracy, in its present state and with its existing tendencies, cannot safely be intrusted with the Government, what will they do?

That this state of things will come before the next Presidential election there is every reason to believe. In the next Congress the Democrats will be compelled to make many disclosures as to their feelings and aims. If the party decides to bottle itself up for a time by the selection of Mr. Randall for Speaker of the House, it will still be impossible even for him to prevent the Republicans from forcing test votes on many important questions. It is only a minerity of his own party friends that he can rely upon to prevent discussion or action on vital matters. Non-action, too, will be the most effective and significant action in some cases. If the majority in the House refuses to repeal the Silver act, for instance, or to anthorize the Executive to suspend silver coinage and the issue of silver certificates until the stock of silver on hand has been brought into use, that majority will be as responsible for all the consequences as if it had anew enacted the same law. If silver certificates continue to drive National bank notes out of use, and if the gold held for the redemption of legal-tenders continues to be exchanged for silver, the country will restize within a year from this time that it is dangerons to intrust power to such a party.

So it will be with regard to the development of foreign commerce, the improvement of National defences, the maintenance of the laws, the continuance of taxes on whiskey and tobacco; those who are resconsible for what is done in the House cannot avoid committing themselves, either by action or by refusal to act. But there are two subjects on which action of some kind can hardly be avoided-The Democrats of New-Jersey frankly avow their hostility to Civil Service Reform. But a Democratic Hoase will be forced to do something about it, if only to make the necessary appropriations for enforcing the law. The Democrats of other States demand a tariff for revenue only. If men like Mr. Randall can prevent the House from originating any measure on that subject, they cannot prevent its acting upon some measures which are tolerably sure to come from the Senate. if only by way of amendments to bills. In some particulars, a correction of errors in the new tariff is exceedingly important. Refusal to correct them will involve a large responsibility; action on any measure of that nature will open the way to amendments by the Senate, and thus compel the House to decide for or against the maintenance of protective duties.

On all these questions, as the most intelligent and patriotic Democrats well know, the to their own convictions. It cannot act or festly dangerous to the country. What will such Democrats do then?

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

King Alfonso has reason to be grateful to the

Paris mob, He returns to Madrid to find himself a popular sovereign. The aftront which he has received in the French capital has stim-

ulated loyalty and endeared him to the hearts of his subjects. The petty spite and course insults of a foreign rabble may prove more useful in strengthening his position on the throne than years of wise administration and constitutional rule have been. The Spanish population is an inert mass that is seldom swayed by political convictions. The army and the Church are the dominant forces in politics, and the civil offices are ordinarily filled by unscrupulous partisans and needy adventurers. The middle class is both ignorant and frivolous, and persistently refuses to take a serious interest in political affairs. There is no other country in Europe where it is so easy for a Ministry to secure the return of its legislative candidates as it is in Spain. Merchants and lawyers are alike indifferent to the chances and rewards of public life. Elections are looked upon as a matter of administrative routine, and the business of State is ordinarily transacted by a corrupt class of public functionaries of inferior social rank. It is this listlessness of the middle class that renders the political outlook in Spain disheartening at all times, Alfonso has been a conscientious constitutional sovereign, disposed to respect the rights of legislators and constituencies. But he has not been heartily supported, and has made little impression upon the mass of the population. If the enthusiastic demonstrations which have followed his return from France prove that the sluggish blood of his subjects has been stirred, and that he reigns not only with the consent but with the loyal respect and affection of the people, he has the boulevard brawlers to thank for it. The King may suddenly find himself strong enough to have Ministers and a foreign policy distinctively his own.

The influence of the French Ministry has been impaired by the disgraceful conduct of the ill-mannered and senseless mob. Already there are rumors of resignations and an impending crisis, and while it is probable that these are premature, and that the Cabinet will not be immediately reorganized, there are unerring indications of partisan strife and political instability. The disappearance of one Premier after another and the general decadence of political reputations have tended to strengthen President Grévy's authority as the most sagacious leader of the Republican cause. The fact which he displayed in making amends for the insults of the rabble and giving expression to the mortification of the French people has been heartily commended by the press of all shades of opinion. A curious attempt, however, has been made to prove that he was not supported by the members of his household. His son-in-law, M. Wilson, is openly charged by the Ministry with secretly abetting the agiation against Alfenso; and a serious preach is said to have occurred in the relations between the President and the Premier, M. Wilson is the personal representative of the Elysée in the committee rooms and lobbies of the Chambers, and Premier and Ministers are naturally jealous of his growing influence and meddlesome habits. If these charges against him have not been trumped up by the newsmongers, the Deputies on resuming their session will have to face a political crisis as well as the Tonquin complications. The President has been unwilling to put himself behind any Ministry and to give it firm and hearty support. If he has not ought to save Premiers whom he liked, it is safe to assume that he will do nothing to help a Ministry that strikes a member of his own

CONNECTICUT JUSTICE, Our neighbor State over the border, Conneccarriage of justice and furnishing impunity to erime as pronounced as that of our neighbor on the other border, New-Jersey, for the swift administration of justice and the certain nunishment of crime. Possibly there may be exaggeration of the facts and illegreal inferences in both cases. The press and the public are not always patient in the examination of details or dispussionate in their judgment of facts and estimony. It is not safe always to conclude that there has been a miscarriage of justice or that a criminal has been granted impunity because, as in a few noted cases recently tried in Connecticut, long and tedious examinations have falled to convict suspected persons or discover the real criminal. No more is it certain that the law is always vindicated and justice done by burrying through the forms of trial and railroading accused persons to the penifentiary or the callows. It is well to remember that i mistakes are made, as they must be white ndges are fallible and juries human, it is better that they be of the kind that let the guilty scape rather than those by which the innocent are made to suffer. There is a very old and well-established maxim of law to that effect. and as sound as it is old. When the lives, iberty or property of men are at stake it is hardly possible to exercise too great care in weighing testimony or too great deliberation in deciding upon the facts.

The swiftness with which punishment has followed the commission of crime in New-Jerey of late years has made "Jersey justice"; proverb. And we do not know that under this ystem of rapid dispatch of criminal business there has ever been a case of an innocent person unjustly pourshed. It should be said, however, that in all the most noted cases of this kind the evidence of guilt has been so clear and indisputable as to leave no shadew of doubt in the mind of court or jury. In Connecticut, on the other hand, the cases having the wides sublicity and most commobly cited as illustratng the miscarriage or defeat of justice have seen those in which not only no positive testimony could be obtained, but no chain of cir cumstances could be established which could be said not to leave a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused persons. The two most noted of those, the murder of Mary Stannard, for which the Rev. Mr. Hayden was tried, and the marder of Jennie Cramer, with which the Malley boys were charged, were cases involved in unusual mystery. The State authorities in both these cases availed themselves of the skill of trained detectives and the knowledge and experience of scientific experts to follow up every conceivable clew. The trial in each case was long and thorough and conducted on the part of the prosecution with consummate ability. The result was disagreement of the jury in one case and acquittal in the other. The their marderers are at large.

The Rose Ambler case bids fair from present appearances to add another to the list of myserious Connecticut murders. Coming so sconafter the other two, and having apparently its motive in the same criminal passion, it naturally tends to strengthen the maindorous reputation of our neighbor State. And yet we presame no one upon calm reflection will under-

that Connecticut is any worse than other States, or that her people are shown by them to be peculiarly prone to commit murder or to indulge the criminal propensities which lead to it. In the Stratford case there is reasonable complaint of the methods of some of the detectives, and perhaps of the loose manner of conducting the inquest. But nothing in this or either of the other cases referred to warrants any strictures upon the administration of justice in Connecticut or any imputation upon the skill or ability of the officials engaged in the investigation. The complaint of Connecticut citizens that the newspapers are fastening upon the State a reputation which she does not deserve seems to us well founded.

RECKLESS PARK MANAGEMENT. More than two years ago the reckless destruction of the Park plantations by Superintendent Anenrin Jones began to alarm the public. In an interview published in THE TRIB-UNE, he disclosed his purposes with such frank brutality that the entire press of the city united in protest against his wanton wood-chopping, and the Department was driven to restore Mr. Vaux to the position of Landscape Architect in order that the Park might be saved and developed in accordance with its design. Mr. Vaux accepted the trust on condition that Mr. Parsons, whose knowledge of planting was a guarantee that this part of the maintenance would be properly supervised, should be associated with him. Mr. Parsons was appointed, and after Mr. Vaux was forced to leave because he was not sustained by the Board, Mr. Parsons was again appointed with a salary by the present Board. Since then he has had full charge of the planting and the maintenance of the plantations. Has any one complained of his efficiency? On the contrary, so marked has been the improvement in the woods and shrubbery that the public apprehension has been allayed and the Commissioners have reaped the benefit of his competent supervision. But Mr. Jones and his abettors grew weary of restraint and at last committed a flagrant outrage-violating every canon of taste-and Mr. Parsons, who stood before the people as the representative of expert knowledge, made a public protest against the defacement of the city's property. Did the Department sustain him? No. Did it dismiss him? No. He was allowed to remain at his post and salary was paid him for two months while his instructions received no attention, and ten days ago in secret session his office was abolished. The one man who has been recognized as the conservative and restraining influence in the midst of the prevailing ignorance in the Park managementthe one man in high executive position there against whom there has been no word of criticism, is thus summarily disposed of in the dark and the people are not advised of this action, which is now for the first time made known by inquiries addressed to Mr. Parsons in person.

In the astonishing deliverance made by General Viele in another column-a deliverance which readers of THE TRIBUNE will probably preserve for future reference-it is stated that Mr. Parsons resigned, which he did not; that his office thereby terminated, which it did not; that there was no such office, and in the next sentence that the Board created the office. General Viele claims that the soda-water vista, which, by the way, gives no view of the lake whatever, was an artistic job. It is sufficient to reply to this that Mr. Crimmins is on record to the effect that Mr. Parsons's strictures were just, and the opinion of one Commissioner is about as valuable as that of the other. We have the expressed judgment of the highest authority in matters of landscape art to the effect that the tree-cutting was a shameful exhibition of ignorance. But there is no need of asking any confirmation of Mr. Parsons's judgment in the case. He was placed there because he knew. And then his office was abelished for the same reason. The whole matter is a revolt against knowledge. The Department ticut, is fast getting a reputation for the mis- | felt hampered so long as one of its chief executive officers was a man of taste and training

the duties intrusted to him. There never was a more critical period in the history of the parks. Expert knowledge is abolished, and more than a million dollars is isked for to be expended by an ignorant Board which has recklessly determined to set public opinion at defiance. One year of such management as is threatened, with the power for evil which this vast sum of money can furnish, would leave scars on the Park which a quarter of a century could nardly heal.

A STRIKE EXTRAORDINARY.

A poor, hardworking laborer, who barely manages to keep the wolf from his door, has just struck. His name is The New-York Herald.

He strikes with his lean lists, with a view to ringing to terms certain bloated bondholders who re rolling in wealth, blazing to diamond pins, raking in 80 per cent profits, and otherwise shamefully conducting themselves.

Those heartless billionaires are familiarly known s newsdealers.

They are truly bad men. The very worst. It is citing bounds to name them human horse-les Each one of them was born with several gold spoons in his month-a mortifying fact for the coons. Perhaps they have never in their bottomless greediness gone to the length of "devooring widows" houses," like the abandoned wretch mentioned in the Scriptures. But they are bent upon a sin equally beinous. For they are actually endoavoring, so the poor laborer complains, to devour his humbl roof that dieary abode of squalid poverty, corner of Broadway and Ann st. The poor laborer is sincerely attached to this hovel. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like this corner," he cries, with voice suffused with emotion, as he wipes a tear from his emaciated cheek.

And so it is clear why he strikes. He is determined that his home shall not pass down the insatiable may of the diamond-panoplied newsdealer That the public sentiment of the city will at once roceed to use upon its hind-legs and rally round the laborer goes without saying. New-Yorkers know what the true inwardness of his grievance is. They are aware that each one of these newsicalers, in the face of an income so princely as in some instances to mount up to several dellars a week, has the unspeakable effrontery to insise that one-third of a cent is not a dizzy high profit to make on a newspaper, and to sell the laborer's newspaper for 3 cents instead of 2. Our citizens further realize that, not content with perpetrating this coldblooded outrage upon the purper laborer at Broadway and Ann, these purse-proud newsdealers do not besitate to throw back upon his thin hands pile mon pule of masold papers until the aggregate looms on like a shot-tower, and he falls to singing in his sore distress the familiar hymn beginning:

Is this a kind return I

Of course the newelealers will endeavor to mannfacture some sympathy for themselves in this community. As likely as not, they will claim that they are not rich; that in fact they have no capital mystery of Mary Stannard's murder and of to speak of except honesty, industry and persever-Jennie Cramer's death remains unsolved and | ance: that in order to make both ends most they work hard all the week and every week : that while one-third of a cent may be profit enough on a handoil, it is not a living profit on a newspaper, for people unblest with the knack of existing without living : that " Live and let live " is a good motto, and the Golden Role a good rule: that they have always tried to do well by the newspapers and think it only fair that the cowspapers should try to do well by them; that they are not bent upon devouring the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., but maist, on the throughout Pennsylvania and the neighboring | would make the success of the party mani- take to argue from this concurrence of crimes | contrary, that the proprietor of that corner is pur-

North Pole, aims at their destruction.

It remains to be seen how the poor laborer will meet these charges. We shouldn't wender if he should reply with an able sneer and an impressive jeer.

It is pleasant to hear that Mr. Charles Reade, a loyal friend and a former correspondent of this journal, is again, after a long interval of inaction, at work upon an important novel. His health, which was seriously impaired, is entirely restored, and he is writing with all his old energy. The story will appear serially in Harper's Weekly.

Why could not the Broadway stage lines run omaibuses to the principal ferries? The principal defeet in the existing facilities for getting about the city is the lack of cross-town conveyances from the Chambers, Cortlandt and Liberty Street Ferries. On the East Side most if not all of the ferries are met by lines of cars. But the thousands of passengers who are brought into town every morning by the Erre, Fennsylvania, and Jersey Central systems oust walk to Church-st., or even to Broadway, before they can get such conveyances as they went either up-town or down. On a fierce and stormy morning, such as Tuesday was, this means great iscomfort to many. The stages seem to be just the vehicles to meet this want. They would not interfere with traffic as cars with tracks would do, and could get about easier. If they would carry passengers up or down Broadway, as the case might be, after reaching it, for a single fare, they would do a large business in good weather as well as bad. And if they need official sanction for such an extension of their business, the public would be glad to second the effort.

The surplus of the State prisons for the year endig September 30 was \$8,996-the best showing the prisons have ever made, and nearly \$3,000 ctter than that of last year, although the inmates f Clinton Prison were idle forty days, because the Democratic Legislature forbade hat-making. Probably the only answer the Democratic press will make to this exhibit of Superintendent Baker's efficiency will be to ory "Turn the rascals out!" Which suggests the reflection that if those rascals were turned out who have thus been compelled to apport themselves, the Democratic party would have an increased vote at the next election.

Co-education was considerably discussed on Monday-by the clergymen of the Reformed Church in this city and by the alumni of Columbia College. By a coincidence, both meetings seemed to be against the innovation; if it can be called one. The Rev. Dr. Chambers and the clergymen who spoke with him seemed to be against the plan on old-fashioned grounds. The Columbia graduates seem to have been against it without any grounds at all save that one of the wounger alumni explained that they were "all" opposed to the admission of women. This opposition, as represented at the meeting, might have gained in dignity of it had not manifested a certain levity in dealing with the subject. The action of so informal a meeting ought not, probably, to be regarded as too significant, but, even as it was, it was inconclusive. A resolution commending the action of the trustees in providing a course of study which young women can pursue outside the college, coming to it only for examinations and for certificates at the end of the four years' course, was overwhelmingly rejected. At the same time, a resolution recommending the admission of women on the same terms with men received only four votes. If this means anything, it would seem to mean that most of the ninety graduates present disapproved even of the poor concession made to women by the trustees. On the other hand, the young women themselves do not seem to prize very highly the privilege of studying at arm's-length from a college, Only four of them applied for it at the entrance examinations, and it is obvious that the plan of the trustees is not yet a saccess.

Great is baseball. The Athletic Club of Phila elphia have returned to that city in triumph, having won the championship, and had a reception such as real heroes might wish for in vain. The local newspapers say that nearly 8,000 men belonging to base all clubs, sociat clubs and other organizations, joined in a procession of welcome with banners and transparencies. An immense crowd of people, numbering many thousands, greeted them in Philadelphia, after they had been met as far away as Harrisburg by the president of the Select Council and a delegation from both chambers. The conclusion of this unique demonstration was a banquet. All of which goes to show that in all departments of life it pays not to place them in his new theatre." "Then inventors as be caught out on the fly.

It is a curious fact that about 2,000 persons dropped city letters into the Philadeuphia post office having one-cont stamps on them on the first day under the new law. They were evidently under the impression that local postage had also been reduced. THE TRIBUNE was the first to point out some weeks ago that owing to the large increase in postal revenue this reduction could probably be made sooner than was expected. But it cannot come inmediately unless the service is to be made a considerable tax upon the people instead of being as nearly self-supporting as possible. The average citizen can console himself for the incongruity of paying the same amount to send a letter up-fown that he does to send it to San Francisco, by reflecting that when he mails a letter to California for 2 cents he is enjoying the cheapest though not the most perfect, mail service in the world. The reinction of local postage to I cent would affect a arger proportion of the mails than many realize. Not all the letters, by any means, in letter-carrier cities are delivered by the carriers, but the proporion between local letters and ont-of-town letters delivered by them is interesting. During the fiscal year ending June, 1882, the total delivery of local etters by carriers was 90,000,000; of out-of town letters, 208,000,000-or only three times as many, In New-York City, as in several of the great cities. he proportion of local letters was even larger-29 000 000 as against 53,000,000. This shows a fact of some slught interest-that one-third of the whole number of local letters delivered by carriers throughout the country were mailed and delivered on Manhattan Island.

PERSONAL. They say that Carlyle's ghost, arrayed in white,

namnts Chelsea at the twilight hour, and recently asked a little girl for "a 'penn'erth o' tobacco." That Carlyle should walk, after the manner in which he has been treated by Mr. Froude, is, thinks The London Febo, not surprising; but it might be supposed that, instead of asking for tobacco, he would have made a grim demand for hisbiographer. Mr. Edward Payson Weston, "the father of longlistance pedestrianism," is about to undertake a remarkable feat in connection with the work of the Church of England Temperance Society, with which he is prominently connected. He proposes to travel over the highways of England and Wales, on foot and in ordinary costume, fifty miles daily for 100 consecutive days, Sundays experted. He will travel only during the daytime, and will lec-nice each evening on "Ten versus Beer." He will ture each evening on "Tea versus Beer," He will be accompanied by two friends and a representative

of the press, in a carriage, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, tells that when he first visited Washington-as a newly elected Representative-he went one day to the White House with which he was entirely unfamiliar, hoping to find there some one he knew. After unsuccessfully looking into several rooms, he opened a door, and to his dismay found himself in the presence of President Lincoln and his Cabinet. He was young and green, and was overwhelmed with confusion; but the President instantly gross from his seat at the head of the Cabinet table, called the young man by name, shook his hand, and drew him into the room. 'Seward," he said, turning to the Secretary of "Seward," he said, turning to the Secretary of State, "do you remember my friend So-and-So, who was in the House from Illinois hast session? Weil, he was beaten last fall for re-election, and this is the boy who did it." Lincoln's hearty way established cordial relations at once, and the bashful young Congressman never spent a more delightful half-hour than that which followed. Senator Cullem is wiser as well as older new. He has one word of advice for young men. He wants to warn them to keep out of politics. He had a small fortune when he went into politics. Now he has nothing but his salary.

but his salary. CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- John C. Now, Assistant Sec-

suing a policy which, cold as the undiscovered | retary of the Treasury, is in this city to-day, on route for Northern Wisconsin, where he will take his vacation fighting.

GENERAL NOTES.

Much interest is felt by bicyclists throughout the country in the coming meet at New-Haven, Conn., on October 10. About 500 wheelmen are ex-

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New-York, which held its annual convention in Poughkeepsie last week, resolved to petition the next Legislature to require in every school supported by public money instruction in physiology and hygiena, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimwith special reference to the cuscle of accounts stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. This is part of a so-called national plan which the Union will make the special feature of its work during the coming year and in accordance with which the passage of a similar law has already been secured in Vermont, Michigan and New-Hampshire.

The German press describes a project for establishing a co-operative union to supply officers of the German army and navy and their families with at the physical requirements and luxuries of life. The head-quarters and suprly depots of the union will be in Ber-lin, where it is proposed also to build a clab-house and a lodging house for visiting officers. The taking of one share, costing ten marks (\$2 50) payable in instalments, will entitle to membership. The project is said to have the cordial approval of the Emperor, and there is every reason to suppose that it will be successfully carried out.

The only practicable instrument for the relief of the deaf which has been introduced in recent years is the audiphone. Several improvements have been made in it of late, rendering it more serviceable and less conspicuous. Many, however, find it tedious to hold tha audiphone to the teeth for a length of time on account of the short handle. To overcome this difficulty it has seen suggested that the handle be lengthened so that the hand could rest in the lap or the forearm on the arm of a chair. The lengthening of the handle would probably add to the inconvenience of carrying the instrument, but this could be obviated by jointing it like the handle of a lady's parasol, with a ring to hold it firmly when in

The heirs of Governor Bradford, whose hopes of recovering from the Bank of England the snug sum of \$100,000,000 have been rudely dispelled by Consul-General Merritt, now have the opportunity of laughing in turn at the descendants of Lord John Annan, of Scotland, who fied to this country early in the century leaving behind him an estate which is now valued at \$40,000,000, not to mention \$12,000,000 in the Bank of England. Thus far the only individual who has of Engined. Thus far the only individual who has profited by Lord John's eccentricity is Abraham Pomeison, of Philadelphia, who has collected and agreeably spent about \$10,000 in his capacity as attorney for the heirs. He is now in Sectiand for the tenth time on the alluring business.

TOWN-TALK.

PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL.

A Sorny Joke's Ending .- Mr. Sheeban, the sculp or, was encountered at Wallack's Star Theatre on Sator, was encountered as was making a study of Mr. Barrett in relative as the study of Mr. Barrett in Francesca in Rimini." He is also to make a figure of Mr. Frank Mayo in one of his parts. He had just received a letter from his late elleged antagonist in the imaginary duel on Bockaway Beach, The Texas Siftings' nau, autouncing his entire recovery from his flesh wounds, but admitting that his reputation for common sense and sobriety had suffered by the duel scene. "What was the object of that elaborate sell I" Mr. Sheehan was " Merely to fool all the New York papers," was his reply. "But who was to benefit by doing that! Texas Siftings?" "It was thought it might help that paper." "Do you think it has?" "I don't know; it is smitful," "And you-has it helped you any in your profession!" "No," he said after a minute; "it has about rained it." The inquirer looked at the artist to liscover if he was judulging in any of his little ares of eception, but he became convince I that for once in his ife Mr. Sheeban was quite serious. How far the stupid joke benefited the comic journal it was intended to aid was later on the subject of conversation with others, among whom was an old newspaper man. "The comid usiness has been horribly overdone in the daily papers," he said. "There are about a dozen writers on the country papers who make a feature of alleged bus norous articles. Forced to keep up the style they have been worked out, they have become stale and flat and feeble, and I doubt very much if they are any longer over profitable. Their humor is of the dreariest sort, ord and liguistical Parely comic papers have never orded and liguistical. Parely comic papers have never nanaged to live long in this country. The life of Puck is not in its comical features as much as in its satire."

AN AMERICAN INVENTOR APPRECIATED ABBOAD. Sheridan Shook was talking on Saturday of an article in The Tribene referring to Steele Mackaye's invention of a theatre-coatr. "His first appreciation comes from the Antipodes," he said. "How is that I" "A Cincinnal man was the first to buy enough for his theatre. The next contractor was an Australian manager, who proposes to replace old seats with them. And the third was Charles Wyndham, of London, who has contracted to well as prephets must go abroad for recognition ! But lackage's first invention of promptly appreciated at home." "You don't want to il Mackaye that," said a bystander. "He docsn't want any more such recognition as he got at the Madison Square Theatre."

WHY TARRESS ARE ALT RED. -" How are matters at he Custom House I" General Charles R. Graham was asked when met on the elevated road recently. "Very quiet." "How is may old friend General Paimer!" "In better health and condition than he has en for years, and busy trying to unravel the mysteries of the new tariff." "That is likely to ke p him busy for a long time." "Yes; the last amendments are very becure and complicated. The changes will be prolifie of a great deal of litigation." "Has it ever occurred to you that possibly the frequent immaterial changes in the tartfare made with no other view than to excite digation t" "No; I can't say I ever thought that; but they cortainly are mines for the lawyers." The General disappeared at the Ninth-st. station leaving his questioner enumerating on his fingers the famous cases ingering in his memory, such the "Silk Ribbon case"; the "Salt case"; the "Sugar case" of Rulus Story & Co.; the "Phelps-Dodge case," and no end of smaller ases by which lawyers in Congress and Special Agents in the Custom Service profited at the expense of merchants by rockless changes in the tariff.

PUBLIC OFINION.

ONE EXPERIMENT ENOUGH. After Hoadly's experiment new Democracy

THE MASQUERADE ENDED. From The Springfield Republicans (Ind.)
The "Independent Republicans" inderse
niter. Of course they do. They are regular Democrata
this time, and their long-drawn-out masquerada
nelves no one.

VICTORY AS THE RESULT OF WORK. From The Communication Commercial tousette (2020).

We are confident the Republican party will arry the State and the Legislature in October, but to dissend there should be work and a full vote. False

JUDGE HOADLY'S MISTAKE. If Judge Hoadiy had put the hind end of his campain in front, his chances at the polis would have been greatly improved. In the discussion of Demo-cratic principles, record and policy silence is a great

ADVISING A LONG REST. ADVISING A LONG REST.
From The Philadelphia Press (Erp.)
Senator George, of Mississippi, says the
Democrate mast by the triff soverely alone but after
they have elected a Pression. The adoption of 124
policy by the Democracy would be warmly approved by
those who want to ace the projective thea given na madisturbed test of twenty or thirty years.

A SIGNIFICANT DEMO: RATIC OMISSION.

From The Albany Journal (Rep.)

No other Democratic State Convention held this year dured to do wint the Buttale gathering if with the tariff question—ignore it allogether. The dominication of a bit of midsammer madness which has never been heard of or thought of outside of Peace at the convention of the distribution of a bit of midsammer madness which has never been heard of or thought of outside of Peace at the convention of the absence of any afternoon in the tarial.

A SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL ITEM.

From The New York Star (Taismany Organ.)

The Engfalo Lapress, an independent Repub-

Lean paper, and a good one, says: "Sefore the maffaio Convention the Democrats had decidedly the best caused of carrying the State next month. That causes was more than tooled away by the simple tyranny of the Mauning inschile."

BAD FEATURES ABOUT FIRE TELEGRAPH CASES, From The Alberty Evening Journal. BAD FEATURES ABOUT THE TELEGRAPH CASES, From The Albeny Erening Journal.

These telegraph cases present a feature especially damaging to the public. So long as the gazebers of wall Street confine their movements to their existence of wall street confine their movements to their existence and they are welcome to the enjoyment hay find in calling one another thieves and reasons, and the general public will be indifferent, believing that both sides are not far from the truth. When, however, they drag their schemes into the courts and departments of the State and then attempt to compet such decisions as would profit one or the other side by the most scan raisons charges of corruption and partiality against honored. charges of corruption and partiality against nonored and faithful servants of the state in office and on the bench, it is time the public stepped in to stop their game. It will be recalled that one New-York paper has forever disgraced itself in the eyes of decent men by the assets